

# Missouri Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

**Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2013**

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013



**Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services**

**<http://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/index.php>**

**573-751-6102 or 866-628-9891**

# **Missouri Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)**

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This report meets the statutory mandate for an annual report per 701.343, RSMo.

# About Our Program

## PROGRAM MISSION

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program's (CLPPP) mission is to assure the children of Missouri a safe and healthy environment through primary prevention and the identification of lead exposures that may cause illness or death.

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' (DHSS) Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) was established in 1993 and continues to assure that health care providers have current information and tools available to screen patients less than six years of age for lead and provide primary prevention education.

The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program is staffed by the following positions: A Program Manager, a Surveillance Coordinator, two Data Entry Personnel, 4.5 Environmental Specialists and two Case Management Nurses.

State guidelines describe appropriate follow-up of children with elevated blood lead levels (EBL) of at least ten micrograms per deciliter (10 µg/dL). The level of concern recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) previously was  $\geq 10$  µg/dL. As of January 2012, CDC replaced the term "level of concern" with the term "reference value", which is based on the 97.5<sup>th</sup> percentile of the blood lead level distribution among children 1-5 years old in the United States. The current reference level is set at  $\geq 5$  µg/dL. CLPPP has been working to identify ways to implement CDC's new recommendation. DHSS nursing staff currently notifies all Local Public Health Agencies (LPHAs) and health plans when a blood lead level is received regardless of what the level is. This ensures LPHAs and health plans are aware of all the children's blood lead level results and can discuss if and what actions will follow.

Follow-up activities and case management are generally provided for children six years and younger with an EBL  $\geq 10$  µg/dL. These activities help the family understand the causes and health effects of childhood lead poisoning. Environmental risk assessments are conducted to identify potential sources of lead exposure for children with an EBL  $\geq 15$  µg/dL using CLPPP funding. These risk assessments provide the family with information about where lead hazards exist in and around their home. A work plan is developed to reduce these hazards and the risks associated with them. By reducing or eliminating exposures to the environmental sources of lead, the child's blood lead level should decrease and repeated elevations should be prevented.

Lead poisoning prevention educational materials are developed and provided to Missouri citizens at various community venues. DHSS works with LPHAs, the medical community, other state agencies, businesses, schools and community organizations to prevent childhood lead poisoning. The Missouri CLPPP created a mascot to promote lead poisoning prevention messages. The costume may be loaned to any organization in Missouri wanting to increase lead poisoning prevention education and blood lead testing.

The program currently uses the Missouri Health Strategic Architectures and Information Cooperative (MOHSAIC) database to collect lead-specific data from medical and lead program activities. This database is part of a tracking system to provide documentation of medical testing, case management and environmental risk assessments statewide. The data is used to

provide comprehensive lead case management services and for statistical information. All child and adult lead test information is tracked in MOHSAIC.

## Lead Poisoning in Missouri

Lead poisoning is one of the most common and preventable environmental health problems today. Almost a quarter million children in the United States are estimated to have elevated blood lead levels of at least 10 µg/dL. According to Missouri blood lead testing data for July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, there were 623 children under the age of six identified with elevated blood lead levels of at least 10 µg/dL (0.82 percent of the 75,423 children tested that year).

The primary lead hazard to children in Missouri is deteriorated lead-based paint. Lead-based paint was banned for residential use nationwide in 1978. Any home built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. The highest risk of lead exposure for children is found in homes built before 1950, when most paint contained a high percentage of lead. More than 21 percent of the housing stock in Missouri was built before 1950 (see page 5).

Lead mining and smelting are an important part of Missouri's history. Lead in Missouri was first discovered along the Meramec River by French explorers in the 1700s while searching for gold and silver. Missouri became the dominant lead-producing state in the nation in 1907. It has remained so ever since. Most early lead production came from the Old Lead Belt district of southeast Missouri in the Park Hills-Bonne Terre area, and in the Tri-State Zinc-Lead district in southwest Missouri around Joplin. Today, all of the state's lead production comes from the New Lead Belt, also known as the Viburnum Trend district. This district is a very narrow, 35-mile-long ore area extending southward from the small town of Viburnum, Iron County, in southeast Missouri. Mining waste products in these areas often end up on driveways, in yards, or even in children's play areas. Dust, air, and soil around mining activity have consistently shown elevated levels of lead contamination.

Lead is a shiny, silver-colored metal found naturally in the earth's crust. Lead has historically been used in a variety of ways including in paints, gasoline, batteries, bullets and some vinyl products such as mini-blinds. Fine particles of processed or recycled lead and/or lead dust become a health hazard when they are taken into the body through inhalation (breathing) and/or ingestion (swallowing).

Lead affects almost every organ and system in the body. The effects of lead are the same whether it is inhaled or ingested and can damage the brain, central nervous system, kidneys and immune system. Lead in the human body is most harmful to young children under six years of age, and is especially detrimental to children less than three years of age because their systems are developing rapidly.

A blood test is used to determine lead levels. Lead can be measured in blood drawn from a vein or capillary (finger stick). Blood lead levels are measured and reported as micrograms of lead per deciliter of whole blood (µg/dL).

# Statewide Screening Plan

Legislation passed in 2001 required DHSS to promulgate rules and regulations to establish a statewide screening plan. The rules and regulations define criteria for establishing geographic areas in the state considered to be at higher risk for lead poisoning, outline blood lead testing requirements and protocols, and define lead testing follow-up.

In developing these regulations, CLPPP applied Missouri surveillance and census data to establish criteria for Universal Testing (high risk) and Targeted Testing (non-high risk) areas in Missouri. Based upon those criteria, and as required by state statute, the following activities shall occur in these two areas.

## **In Universal Testing Areas:**

- Any child under the age of six living in or visiting for more than 10 hours per week in the Universal Testing or high risk area will be tested annually for lead.
- Childcare facilities located in Universal Testing Areas must record a “proof of lead testing” signed by the health care provider within 30 days of the child’s enrollment. The statement must verify that a blood lead test was completed in the previous 12 months. If the parent/guardian does not provide proof or a written statement explaining why they do not want the child tested, the childcare facility is to offer the parent assistance in scheduling a blood lead test.

## **In Targeted Testing Areas** the following activities shall occur:

- From six months to six years of age, every child will be screened annually using the Healthy Children and Youth (HCY) Lead Risk Assessment Guide to determine whether the child is at risk for lead poisoning. Responses given during the screening with the Guide may indicate the need for blood lead testing at an earlier age (6 months) and/or more frequently.

\*The HCY Lead Risk Assessment Guide can be viewed at:

<http://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/pdf/HCYLeadRiskAssessmentGuide.pdf> .

- Every child less than age six found to be at high risk will be blood tested for lead poisoning.
- All MO HealthNet eligible children shall be assessed by the HCY Lead Risk Assessment Guide and/or be blood lead tested at the ages stipulated by the Federal Program Guidelines (12 months of age, 24 months of age, or 12 to 72 months of age).

An updated Missouri Annual Childhood Lead Testing Area Requirements map is published every year and is available at: [health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/maps.php](http://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/maps.php)

# Reporting of Blood Lead Testing

Missouri's diseases and conditions reporting rule ([19 CSR 20-20.020](#)) requires reporting of all blood lead tests both elevated and non-elevated and clarifies demographic patient information required to be submitted with the report. All blood lead test results are required to be reported to the DHSS regardless of the age of the individual or the reported lead level. The data contributes to Missouri's local, regional and statewide statistics on blood lead poisoning.

The following information is required:

- Date test was conducted
- Type of Specimen (Capillary or Venous)
- Result of the test
- Name and address of the attending physician
- Name of the disease or condition diagnosed or suspected
- Date the test results were obtained
- Patient's complete name and home address with zip code
- Patient's date of birth
- Patient's sex and race

Health care providers should assure that the laboratory they are using is reporting to DHSS.

## LeadCare Analyzers

LeadCare Analyzers are portable and easy-to-use instruments that give results of capillary blood lead samples within minutes. These devices allow the patient to receive a result immediately from the tester. LeadCare Analyzers are very convenient for physicians' offices and local health departments. These devices:

- Prevent the patient from possibly being referred to an entirely different location to have the test done.
- Save time that would be spent waiting on lab results.

The use of these instruments has increased for both providers and local public health agencies.

## Filter Paper Blood Lead Testing

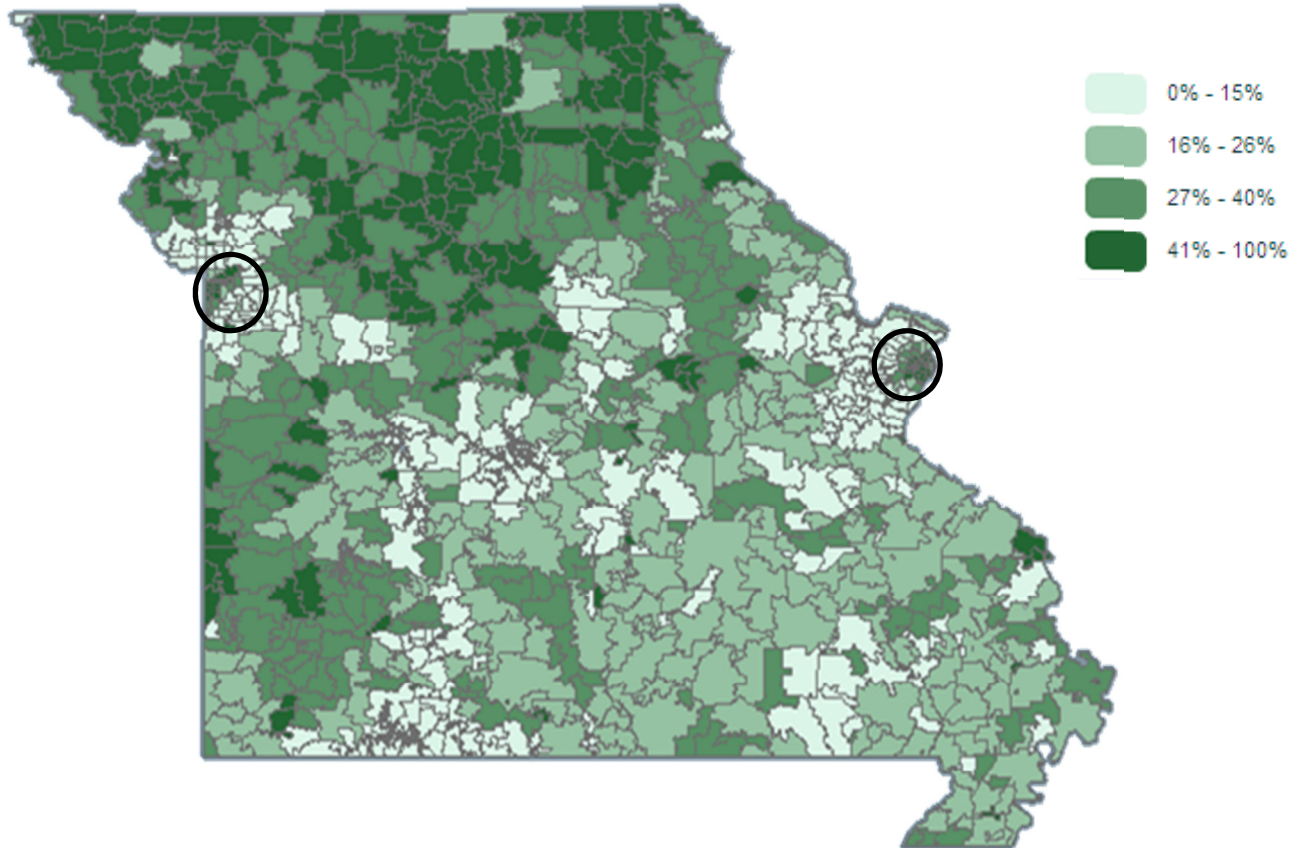
Filter Paper techniques are acceptable for blood lead testing if health care providers ensure that, as with all blood lead test methods, the chosen laboratory is participating satisfactorily in Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) certified proficiency testing (PT) program. Technical assistance is available by contacting the nurse in the DHSS Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at 573-751-6102.



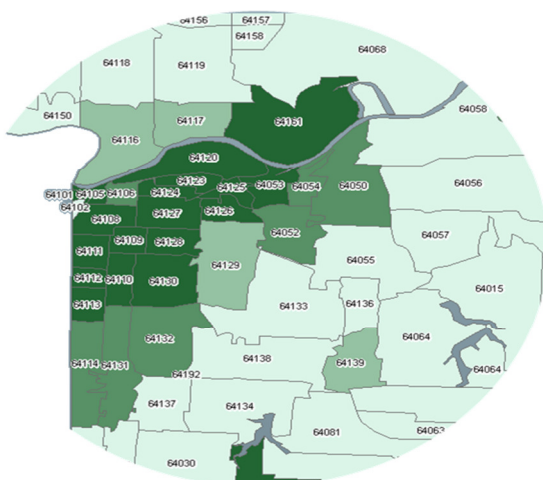
# Housing Risks

Nationally, the average percentage of housing built pre-1950 decreased from 22% in 2000 to 19.6 % in 2010. Missouri is above the national average with 21% of housing units built before 1950. The map below lists the percentage of pre-1950 housing by zip code according to 2000 census data.

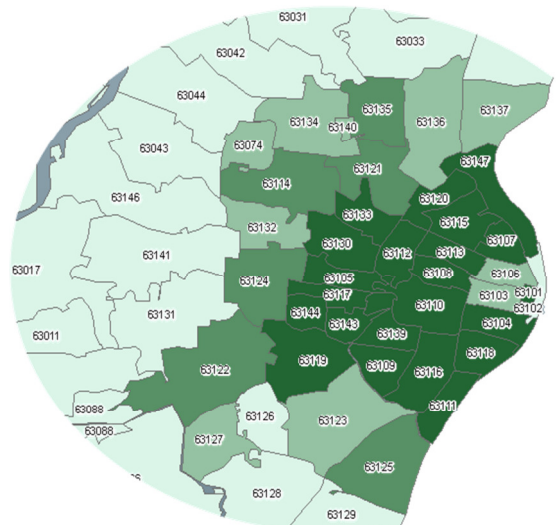
**Percent of Missouri Pre-1950 Housing by Zip Code**



**Kansas City**



**St. Louis**



# Testing and Prevalence

The number of Missouri's children less than six years old who have been tested for lead poisoning has increased from 50,362 in 2000 to 75,423 in Fiscal Year 2013. Of the children tested, the percentage found to have elevated blood lead levels (10 µg/dL or greater) has declined from 11.1 percent in 2000 to 0.83 percent in 2013. This decrease mirrors a nationwide decrease in children's blood lead levels. In 2013, of the 75,423 children in Missouri who received a blood lead test, 623 had blood lead levels 10 µg/dL or greater.

## Highlights from the Fiscal Year 2013 testing data

- There were 75,423 children tested for lead during Fiscal Year 2013.
- Of children tested in Missouri, 623 (0.83 %) had an elevated blood lead level of at least 10 µg/dL.
- The number of children found to have an EBL greater than or equal to 10 µg/dL decreased from 5,588 in 2000 to 623 in 2013.
- Approximately 32% of children tested reside in a Universal Testing Area in 2013 (20,763 of an estimated 64,083 children under age 6).
- 3,733 children tested had blood lead levels between 5 and 9.9 µg/dL.

A summary of county level blood lead testing data for the period July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, is presented on the following pages.



**Blood Lead Testing Data by County**  
**For the period of July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, for Children Less Than Six Years of Age**

Jurisdiction	Blood Lead Level Test Results (ug/dl)										Total Count All Tests	2010 Census Population of Children <72 months	Percent of Total Population (<72 months) Tested	Total Elevated Count Tests >= 10	Percent Elevated of Total Tested >= 10
	0-2.9	3-4.9	5-9.9	Total Count Tests <10	10-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	25-44.9	45-69.9	>69.9					
ADAIR	190	40	10	240	1	0	0	0	0	0	241	1,715	14.05%	1	0.41%
ANDREW	104	9	12	125	0	1	0	0	0	0	126	1,217	10.35%	1	0.79%
ATCHISON	17	7	8	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	33	362	9.12%	1	3.03%
AUDRAIN	323	37	12	372	1	1	0	0	0	0	374	2,063	18.13%	2	0.53%
BARRY	233	39	11	283	1	0	1	0	0	0	285	2,726	10.45%	2	0.70%
BARTON	71	22	10	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	997	10.33%	0	0.00%
BATES	224	24	10	258	1	2	0	0	0	0	261	1,369	19.07%	3	1.15%
BENTON	108	13	5	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	1,001	12.59%	0	0.00%
BOLLINGER	121	26	6	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	907	16.87%	0	0.00%
BOONE	1,833	72	20	1,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,925	12,126	15.87%	0	0.00%
BUCHANAN	857	175	124	1,156	17	6	6	4	0	0	1,189	7,321	16.24%	33	2.78%
BUTLER	377	95	18	490	1	2	0	1	0	0	494	3,369	14.66%	4	0.81%
CALDWELL	69	11	9	89	0	1	0	1	0	0	91	722	12.60%	2	2.20%
CALLAWAY	361	38	18	417	0	1	0	0	0	0	418	3,169	13.19%	1	0.24%
CAMDEN	174	29	5	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	2,610	7.97%	0	0.00%
CAPE GIRARDEA	464	76	37	577	4	1	0	1	0	0	583	5,638	10.34%	6	1.03%
CARROLL	145	20	19	184	3	0	1	1	1	0	190	634	29.97%	6	3.16%
CARTER	39	4	2	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	515	8.74%	0	0.00%
CASS	693	65	11	769	1	0	0	0	0	0	770	8,173	9.42%	1	0.13%
CEDAR	68	10	4	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	1,002	8.18%	0	0.00%
CHARITON	61	15	1	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	575	13.39%	0	0.00%
CHRISTIAN	802	54	12	868	2	0	0	1	0	0	871	7,017	12.41%	3	0.34%
CLARK	50	7	7	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	577	11.09%	0	0.00%
CLAY	585	50	15	650	1	0	0	0	0	0	651	15,594	4.17%	1	0.15%
CLINTON	119	11	8	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	1,569	8.80%	0	0.00%
COLE	569	122	59	750	2	2	1	0	0	0	755	6,099	12.38%	5	0.66%
COOPER	141	28	8	177	0	0	1	0	0	0	178	1,291	13.79%	1	0.56%
CRAWFORD	214	40	12	266	1	2	0	0	0	0	269	2,000	13.45%	3	1.12%
DADE	39	10	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	494	10.12%	0	0.00%
DALLAS	92	15	6	113	1	0	0	0	0	0	114	1,368	8.33%	1	0.88%
DAVIESS	67	16	2	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	757	11.23%	0	0.00%

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DEKALB	73	9	7	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	706	12.61%	0	0.00%
DENT	136	34	13	183	0	1	0	0	0	0	184	1,145	16.07%	1	0.54%
DOUGLAS	220	23	8	251	1	0	0	0	0	0	252	983	25.64%	1	0.40%
DUNKLIN	386	58	14	458	2	1	0	0	0	0	461	2,640	17.46%	3	0.65%
FRANKLIN	837	77	27	941	2	0	0	1	0	0	944	7,862	12.01%	3	0.32%
GASCONADE	131	30	10	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	1,009	16.95%	0	0.00%
GENTRY	63	15	12	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	542	16.61%	0	0.00%
GREENE	2,633	263	75	2,971	5	2	3	3	0	0	2,984	20,451	14.59%	13	0.44%
GRUNDY	87	20	11	118	1	0	0	0	0	0	119	853	13.95%	1	0.84%
HARRISON	104	15	8	127	2	0	0	0	0	0	129	781	16.52%	2	1.55%
HENRY	204	34	12	250	3	1	0	0	0	0	254	1,583	16.05%	4	1.57%
HICKORY	56	19	5	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	535	14.95%	0	0.00%
HOLT	36	11	14	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	336	18.15%	0	0.00%
HOWARD	135	25	16	176	2	0	0	0	0	0	178	732	24.32%	2	1.12%
HOWELL	172	162	13	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	3,389	10.24%	0	0.00%
IRON	154	59	42	255	5	1	0	1	0	0	262	742	35.31%	7	2.67%
JACKSON	2,019	2,424	80	4,523	4	2	2	0	0	0	4,531	15,557	29.13%	8	0.18%
JASPER	1,574	407	218	2,199	17	6	5	2	0	0	2,229	10,727	20.78%	30	1.35%
JEFFERSON	1,462	130	37	1,629	7	0	0	1	0	0	1,637	18,009	9.09%	8	0.49%
JOHNSON	314	61	26	401	2	1	0	0	0	0	404	4,267	9.47%	3	0.74%
KANSAS CITY	6,090	999	273	7,362	41	15	3	6	1	0	7,428	40,849	18.18%	66	0.89%
KNOX	37	14	6	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	323	17.65%	0	0.00%
LACLEDE	401	49	7	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	3,029	15.09%	0	0.00%
LAFAYETTE	153	195	8	356	2	1	0	0	0	0	359	2,511	14.30%	3	0.84%
LAWRENCE	335	80	29	444	0	3	1	0	0	0	448	3,220	13.91%	4	0.89%
LEWIS	80	32	4	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	762	15.22%	0	0.00%
LINCOLN	488	52	14	554	1	0	0	0	0	0	555	4,892	11.35%	1	0.18%
LINN	82	17	7	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	1,009	10.51%	0	0.00%
LIVINGSTON	165	18	21	204	1	0	0	0	0	0	205	1,127	18.19%	1	0.49%
MACON	170	36	13	219	1	0	1	1	0	0	222	1,266	17.54%	3	1.35%
MADISON	129	35	14	178	1	0	1	0	0	0	180	956	18.83%	2	1.11%
MARIES	62	11	3	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	680	11.18%	0	0.00%
MARION	429	68	25	522	4	3	0	0	0	0	529	2,373	22.29%	7	1.32%
MCDONALD	279	49	13	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	2,022	16.86%	0	0.00%
MERCER	1	26	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	314	9.24%	0	0.00%

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	0-2.9	3-4.9	5-9.9	Total Count Tests <10	10-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	25-44.9	45-69.9	>69.9					
MILLER	185	22	5	212	1	0	0	0	0	0	213	1,932	11.02%	1	0.47%
MISSISSIPPI	284	49	33	366	2	0	0	0	0	0	368	1,084	33.95%	2	0.54%
MONITEAU	121	19	11	151	1	1	0	1	0	0	154	1,306	11.79%	3	1.95%
MONROE	88	5	2	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	658	14.44%	0	0.00%
MONTGOMERY	155	44	21	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	920	23.91%	0	0.00%
MORGAN	118	16	7	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	1,503	9.38%	0	0.00%
NEW MADRID	236	23	5	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	1,507	17.52%	0	0.00%
NEWTON	661	143	82	886	1	0	0	0	0	0	887	4,638	19.12%	1	0.11%
NODAWAY	101	23	8	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	1,479	8.92%	0	0.00%
OREGON	98	47	14	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	736	21.60%	0	0.00%
OSAGE	76	19	9	104	0	1	0	0	0	0	105	1,095	9.59%	1	0.95%
OZARK	75	35	5	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	601	19.13%	0	0.00%
PEMISCOT	141	21	6	168	1	0	0	0	0	0	169	1,674	10.10%	1	0.59%
PERRY	77	3	2	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	1,533	5.35%	0	0.00%
PETTIS	552	96	60	708	3	2	1	0	0	0	714	3,739	19.10%	6	0.84%
PHELPS	644	67	9	720	3	1	0	0	0	0	724	3,326	21.77%	4	0.55%
PIKE	118	13	12	143	1	0	0	0	0	0	144	1,349	10.67%	1	0.69%
PLATTE	324	17	5	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	6,383	5.42%	0	0.00%
POLK	333	73	20	426	1	1	0	0	0	0	428	2,402	17.82%	2	0.47%
PULASKI	351	29	5	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	4,660	8.26%	0	0.00%
PUTNAM	45	12	1	58	0	0	1	0	0	0	59	371	15.90%	1	1.69%
RALLS	106	18	4	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	768	16.67%	0	0.00%
RANDOLPH	214	55	33	302	4	1	1	0	0	0	308	1,921	16.03%	6	1.95%
RAY	305	30	19	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	1,735	20.40%	0	0.00%
REYNOLDS	32	17	10	59	2	1	0	0	0	0	62	476	13.03%	3	4.84%
RIPLEY	117	24	4	145	1	1	0	0	0	0	147	991	14.83%	2	1.36%
SALINE	264	66	17	347	4	1	0	0	0	0	352	1,781	19.76%	5	1.42%
SCHUYLER	45	15	6	66	1	0	0	0	0	0	67	344	19.48%	1	1.49%
SCOTLAND	23	16	3	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	470	8.94%	0	0.00%
SCOTT	460	52	10	522	1	0	0	0	1	0	524	3,304	15.86%	2	0.38%
SHANNON	21	15	3	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	40	638	6.27%	1	2.50%
SHELBY	116	14	16	146	4	1	0	0	0	0	151	519	29.09%	5	3.31%
ST CHARLES	2,209	89	36	2,334	2	0	0	0	0	0	2,336	29,474	7.93%	2	0.09%
ST CLAIR	42	8	3	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	585	9.06%	0	0.00%
ST FRANCOIS	585	156	73	814	8	2	0	0	0	0	824	4,811	17.13%	10	1.21%

Jurisdiction	Blood Lead Level Test Results (ug/dl)										Total Count All Tests	2010 Census Population of Children <72 months	Percent of Total Population (<72 months) Tested	Total Elevated Count Tests >= 10	Percent Elevated of Total Tested >= 10
	0-2.9	3-4.9	5-9.9	Total Count Tests <10	10-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	25-44.9	45-69.9	>69.9					
ST LOUIS CO	11,616	1,099	388	13,103	31	8	5	4	0	0	13,151	70,993	18.52%	48	0.36%
ST LOUIS CITY	7,299	1,925	1,085	10,309	156	54	21	20	2	1	10,563	24,645	42.86%	254	2.40%
STE GENEVIEVE	181	28	9	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	1,239	17.59%	0	0.00%
STODDARD	323	35	4	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	2,171	16.67%	0	0.00%
STONE	194	20	12	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	1,694	13.34%	0	0.00%
SULLIVAN	146	13	8	167	1	0	0	0	0	0	168	528	31.82%	1	0.60%
TANEY	446	23	1	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	3,754	12.52%	0	0.00%
TEXAS	135	23	5	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	1,911	8.53%	0	0.00%
VERNON	102	31	13	146	0	1	0	1	0	0	148	1,754	8.44%	2	1.35%
WARREN	302	45	25	372	3	2	0	0	0	0	377	2,746	13.73%	5	1.33%
WASHINGTON	136	57	19	212	2	0	0	0	0	0	214	1,967	10.88%	2	0.93%
WAYNE	85	17	6	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	858	12.59%	0	0.00%
WEBSTER	231	26	15	272	0	0	0	1	0	0	273	3,219	8.48%	1	0.37%
WORTH	11	2	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	124	13.71%	0	0.00%
WRIGHT	181	18	11	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	1,569	13.38%	0	0.00%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,617</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75,423</b>	<b>463,044</b>	<b>16.29%</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>0.83%</b>

Data Notes:

-This table weights the populations of Jackson, Clay and Platte counties to account for the Kansas city population

## Lead Poisoning Prevention Education

CLPPP develops an educational campaign and distributes materials to advocates statewide each year. The campaign goal is to provide stakeholders with the tools necessary to promote lead poisoning prevention. Themes, fact sheets, posters and public service announcements are examples of campaign materials. The materials are used during lead poisoning prevention month to intensify the statewide effort.

Several educational brochures and fact sheets that focus on specific lead related issues such as *Pregnancy and Lead Poisoning* and *A Health Care Provider's Guide to Lead Screening and Testing Requirements* are also available and can be ordered for community-wide use.

Educational materials are also available and displayed at health fairs, home shows, blood lead testing events and other public events when possible. Display boards provide visitors with lead poisoning prevention posters, signs, facts and other educational materials. The display boards are helpful to capture people's attention and draw them in to learn about other healthy homes topics such as radon and mold.

Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (observed in October) campaign information, newsletters, fact sheets, booklets and other publications are all available to the public on the CLPPP webpage. The webpage also features: upcoming events, lead testing guidelines, Missouri Annual Childhood Lead Testing Area Requirements maps, product recalls, data and statistical reports, laws, regulations and manuals.

## Collaborations

### Case Management Services

Case management of children with elevated blood lead levels involves coordinating, providing and overseeing the services required to help reduce the child's blood lead level. During FY2013, case managers strived to reduce EBL levels to less than 10 µg/dL. It is based on the efforts of an organized team and is child, physician, and family centered. Lead case management services may be provided by the child's primary care physician, LPHA, or a MO HealthNet Managed Care health plan. At times, other disciplines such as behavioral health are part of the case management system. In some cases, interpretive services may be indicated and these individuals will also interact with lead case managers. DHSS Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention staff, along with MO HealthNet and LPHA staff, monitors case management for children identified with a blood lead level greater than or equal to 10 µg/dL. The MOHSAIC system is used to provide a centralized documented record of communications, results, case management interventions, and updated demographic information. This promotes the sharing of the findings and promoting unified support of suggested interventions made by the risk assessors following environmental investigation results.

### Environmental Services

The Missouri Public Health System provides lead risk assessment services to detect hazardous sources of lead exposure in children's homes. This service is provided for children age six and younger who have a confirmed venous blood lead level of 15µg/dL or greater.

A risk assessment is conducted by a professional, trained and licensed by the DHSS Lead Licensing Program. The assessor consults with the child's family to determine areas of the home where the child may come into contact with lead. X-ray Fluorescence Analyzers (XRF's) are used to analyze painted surfaces and household objects. Dust, soil, and water samples are collected to determine if and where lead hazards exist. Upon completing the assessment and receiving the lab analysis, the risk assessor provides the property owner and/or occupant (if other than the owner) with recommendations for reducing lead hazards. The risk assessor revisits the home at an agreed-upon time to assure lead hazard reduction has been accomplished. The risk assessor collaborates with the child's parent or legal guardian, property owner, LPHA or MO HealthNet lead case manager, DHSS CLPPP staff, and the child's physician as indicated, as part of their role in case management of the elevated child. Risk assessment reports are also accessible to team members if the child's blood lead level was 15µg/dL or greater.

## **Healthy Homes**

Since the beginning of the "Is Your Home Healthy?" exhibit in 2007, the exhibit has been adapted for use at a variety of events throughout the state. The main exhibit focuses on the Healthy Indoor Environments unit in the Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology. The primary programs highlighted are the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program and the Indoor Air/Radon Program. Information is available on a variety of topics including lead poisoning prevention, radon and mold remediation, the fish consumption advisory, asbestos-containing vermiculite insulation, carbon monoxide poisoning prevention, heat and cold illness prevention, mercury handling and disposal, and other environmental health topics as appropriate for the event and audience. Coloring and activity books, magnets and stickers are available to capture the interest of guardians and children. Employees from the various programs staff the exhibit and are available to answer questions about environmental health concerns from citizens. The exhibit also features hand washing information from the Bureau of Communicable Disease Control and Prevention and tick and mosquito repellent information from the Vector Borne Disease Program.

Between July 1, 2012, and June 30, 2013, "Is Your Home Healthy?" was displayed at 28 different venues across the state. These included the new Local Public Health Administrators training, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Jefferson City Home Builders Association Home Shows, Missouri School Nurse Conference, Missouri Environmental Educator Conference, and school and community health fairs.

The "Is Your Home Healthy?" exhibit is an ongoing collaborative effort between Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology programs, the Bureau of Communicable Disease Control and Prevention, the Vector Borne Disease Program, and the local health departments. This outreach effort continues to help build partnerships with outside organizations such as Parents as Teachers, child advocates, school nurses, contractors, environmental health professionals, senior citizen groups and parents. At the same time, it provides valuable information to and helps educate the citizens of Missouri about environmental hazards in their homes.

## **Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR)/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)**

Lead mining, milling and smelting has occurred throughout the lower half of Missouri. Missouri ranks as the top lead-producing state in the nation. Across the state, there are 60 counties that are potentially impacted by lead mining-related activities.

Historical lead mining, milling and processing has resulted in innumerable tons and acres of waste products, such as tailings and chat. Over time, tailings and chat have migrated into the surrounding



communities. The migration has been caused by wind or water erosion, as well as from human activities, such as using the lead waste as fill material in yards, driveways and sandboxes or using the chat for traction along roads in winter. Because of the lead mine waste and the resulting contamination into nearby communities, Missouri has many sites placed on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Priorities List (NPL) for remediation. In St. Francois County, six large mine tailings and chat piles from past mining and milling operations are located near residential areas. Other major lead mining sites that have been placed on the NPL due to residential contamination include Madison and Jefferson counties; sites in Newton, Jasper and Iron counties; and four sites in Washington County. The active lead smelter in Herculaneum, Missouri, ceased operation on December 31, 2013. The smelter processed lead concentrate from active mining and milling operations in nearby counties into lead ingots for use in consumer products like batteries and computers. Lead contamination resulting from the smelter operations is also being addressed in the community of Herculaneum.

DHSS, along with other state, local and federal agencies (including ATSDR, EPA, and DNR), is addressing these sites to protect public health. Multiple actions have been taken to reduce human exposure and prevent lead poisoning, especially to children less than six years old. Some of the actions taken by partnering agencies at the various sites to reduce exposure include monitoring of air, sampling of soil, water and dust, stabilization of the tailings piles, yard soil removals, street cleanings, interior home cleaning, reduction in smelter air emissions, and special blood lead testing events. Additional activities conducted by DHSS include health studies, health consultations, public health assessments, and ongoing educational activities.

### **Brownfield Project**

Vast areas of Missouri may have high levels of lead in soil and/or groundwater due to naturally occurring lead deposits and from past and present lead mining and production. Given the recent rapid expansion of urban sprawl, many previously undeveloped properties are now being looked at by developers for residential housing and other types of increased land use. Development of this nature on mining-impacted lands potentially exposes new populations to lead and other heavy metal contaminants.

Under a grant from ATSDR, DHSS has developed, though it is still in review, a guide for Missouri communities to increase awareness and to encourage consistency among local governments in addressing public health implications associated with reuse and redevelopment of areas with potential mining contamination.

As another part of this project, DHSS has undertaken efforts to increase testing for lead in drinking water by working with the State Public Health Laboratory to add lead to its list of analytes included in the New Well Series for private drinking water supplies and by recommending actions that local public health agencies can take to increase testing. DHSS has also developed new health education materials to promote water testing for lead. To assist in responding to homeowner concerns for those identified with lead impacts to their drinking water system, a lead in drinking water fact sheet has been developed that can be provided along with test results with recommendations for reducing exposure. These health education materials can be found at the following DHSS web site:

<http://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/publications.php#gov>

### **DHSS Lead Licensing Program**

The Lead Licensing Program is responsible for licensing individuals to conduct lead abatement, inspections and risk assessments. Employees of this section may make unannounced site visits to check that all individuals have the proper current license and also that lead abatement is being conducted

correctly and safely. This is to ensure the safety of the residents who may not know the harmful effects of improper lead abatement work practices. Like CLPPP, the Lead Licensing Program plays an important role in keeping people healthy and safe from lead poisoning. All risk assessors that are a part of CLPPP are licensed and overseen by the Lead Licensing Program.

### **Missouri Department of Social Services (MDSS), MO HealthNet Division (MHD)**

Poverty is one major risk factor for lead poisoning. DHSS and MHD have had a cooperative agreement in place since 1998. This agreement outlines the agencies' mutual objectives regarding childhood lead poisoning to: 1) assure that MO HealthNet eligible children are screened/tested according to the Statewide Lead Testing Plan; and 2) assure that medically necessary services are provided for MO HealthNet eligible children whether by a MO HealthNet enrolled provider or MO HealthNet Managed Care health plan for the correction or amelioration of lead poisoning-related conditions identified through a full or partial Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment. During FY2013, MO HealthNet staff assessed the current MO HealthNet status of all Missouri children with confirmed blood lead levels 10 µg/dL or greater. MO HealthNet staff generates a health plan specific report of elevated health plan members that is forwarded to each health plan lead case manager for case management of the elevation. Lead case management activities for these elevated health plan children are documented by the health plan lead case managers, directly into the MOHSAIC Lead Case Management Application. This documentation helps to facilitate greater and timelier communication regarding follow up of elevated children among the MO HealthNet Managed Care health plans, Mo HealthNet Division, DHSS and the LPHAs. DHSS staff representation on the Central Area Headstart Advisory Committee provides opportunities for education and outreach regarding lead poisoning awareness and prevention activities in the community as well.

### **Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) Program**

High blood lead levels that affect intelligence, behavior and the development of children less than six years of age disproportionately affect minority and poor children. The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for WIC is an important partner in efforts to combat the health risks of lead poisoning. By identifying high-risk children through a screening process during WIC clinic visits, referring children to their primary care provider for testing, or making blood lead testing available on-site, the likelihood that more children will be blood lead tested is improved. This practice also helps to identify elevated children, as well as initiate timely and appropriate follow-up care.

### **Missouri Department of Economic Development (DED)**

The Missouri Department of Economic Development FY 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan produced by DED includes Targeted and Universal Testing Area maps, blood lead testing data by county, and percentage of pre-1950 housing data for the state. The document also contains the Missouri Housing Development Commission's lead-based paint policies and procedures and the HOME Repair (HERO) Program's and HOME Rental Production Program's lead-based paint reference guide.

## **Missouri Local Public Health Agencies (LPHAs)**

Many LPHAs offer blood lead testing within their counties. Some agencies offer free blood lead testing or referrals to providers that offer testing. Most of these agencies have a nurse that assists with case management for children who have elevated lead levels; however, this nurse works in collaboration with the child's primary care physician, parent or guardian, managed health care plan, if the child is enrolled, and environmental risk assessors. DHSS Childhood Lead Poisoning staff collaborates with LPHA staff on elevated lead cases to provide initial and ongoing technical assistance regarding lead case management activities, as well as environmental risk assessment. Lead poisoning education and outreach is often offered at the LPHA level at health fairs, through physician offices, childcare facilities and upon request. LPHAs utilize lead poisoning prevention campaigns to assist in raising community awareness regarding lead poisoning and its health effects. LPHAs are often a primary contact for parents of children attending childcare facilities where proof of lead testing is required. This is typically a convenient access point for lead testing and opportunity for provision of educational lead information to families as well. The Childhood Lead Poisoning Program also provides these agencies with educational materials and technical assistance for other related issues such as the use of the MOHSAIC application, lead case management training, current program and regulatory requirements. The support and ongoing efforts of the LPHAs regarding childhood lead poisoning and its prevention play a key role in the primary goal to eliminate childhood lead poisoning.

St. Louis City, St. Louis County and Kansas City are Missouri's three largest metropolitan areas. According to 2013 surveillance data, these three areas combined contain 59 % of Missouri's children with elevated blood lead levels (368 of 623). These three areas and Jasper County, Greene County, and Jefferson County have lead poisoning prevention programs that are managed by the LPHAs. To decrease the prevalence of EBL's in these areas, DHSS collaborates with these LPHAs, who provide lead poisoning prevention educational activities, assure case management, and environmental risk assessments.

For more information on lead poisoning prevention contact:

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services  
Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology  
930 Wildwood Drive  
Jefferson City, MO 65109  
Phone: (573) 751-6102 or (866) 628-9891

Or visit our website at:

<http://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/index.php>